

CARE, Our Partners, and the Sustainable Development Goals



Since 2015, CARE has been tracking impact metrics in line with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). In 2021, CARE shifted to 30 impact indicators for [CARE's Vision 2030](#), still aligned with the SDGs. The SDGs represent a collective, global commitment to a transformed world. It is only right that an organization like CARE also be accountable to demonstrating how its work contributes to these shared goals toward this collective vision.

Between 2015 and 2022 CARE and our partners have **contributed to global change for 185 million people in 86 countries**. We use the word “contributions” deliberately: in all our work, change happens through the combined efforts of many different actors, including civil society and movements, governments, and the private sector. Our programs are just some of the contributing factors that led to these impacts and outcomes. These total impacts are equivalent to 8.6% of the people who lived on less than \$3.65 a day in 2015.




My name is Sunita. I am president of the Girls' Rights Forum in my community in Nepal. Many girls here don't get the same opportunities as their brothers, are forced to stay home, and are pressured into marriage young. When I was younger, I was someone who always stayed at home. But now, I work to address these issues faced by teenage girls. We started with a small community of girls in our village, but this didn't seem sufficient to tackle the challenges we faced so we brought many communities together and formed Girls' Rights Forums at three different levels. We have successfully brought a lot of changes. I now lead 1,500 teenage girls. - Sunita, [Tipping Point](#) Project, Rupandehi Nepal

This report provides evidence of CARE's contribution to the SDGs. It presents, on the one hand, total aggregate numbers of people who we can demonstrate have experienced a change in their lives (impact), related to the goals of the different SDGs. Additionally, within each SDG, we present many examples of the actions that CARE and partners have taken in different countries and their individual contributions to the impact on people's lives. These examples are intentionally shared to illustrate the great diversity of ways in which impact can occur within each SDG. Further details on our methodology for calculating our contributions towards the SDGs can be found in the Annex of our 2021 SDG Impact and Learning Analysis Report ([CARE, 2021](#), pages 44-49).

SDG 1: ENDING POVERTY AND SAVING LIVES

1 NO POVERTY



84.2m

People supported with quality humanitarian assistance, access to basic services, or to reduce poverty, in 63 countries

For example, **10.3m** crisis-affected people in **Yemen** obtained [cash](#), improved [hygiene](#) or access to clean [water](#)

CARE and partners have provided quality humanitarian assistance to nearly **85 million** crisis-affected people, in **Yemen, Syria, Ethiopia, Somalia, Uganda** and 58 other countries, including:

- 470 thousand people escaped extreme poverty
- 9.5 million crisis-affected people got access to nutritious food
- 10.3 million got clean water
- 2 million received temporary shelter or housing
- 1.6 million women access sexual and reproductive health services

In [Syria](#), over 220,000 people received cash support, provided by our partners [Ihsan RD](#), [IYD](#), [Shafak](#), and [Syria Relief](#). Families who received this support were 71% more likely to say that they don't have hunger in their households. In [Timor-Leste](#), following devastating floods caused by Tropical Cyclone Seroja in April 2021, CARE supported over 100,000 people with community-led recovery and safer shelter support. CARE's [Women Lead in Emergencies](#) approach has shown in **Colombia, Mali, Niger, the Philippines, Tonga** and **Uganda** that when decisions and resources were put into the hands of local women's groups, crisis-affected women gained confidence, gained formal and informal leadership positions within their community, and took collective action to improve how humanitarian assistance was provided to better meet their needs.

Do program impacts last? Several [post-project sustainability studies](#) have shown that impacts on poverty and equality continue to grow years after the project ends. Six years after the end of the [Berchi](#) project in **Ethiopia**, for example, 36% of households had graduated out of government assistance programs, and 93% of people said that Gender Based Violence (GBV) had gone down since the project ended.

SDG 2: ENDING HUNGER

2 ZERO HUNGER



26.4m

People increased food security, or improved nutrition or sustainable agriculture, in 57 countries

For example, **1.6m** people in **Nepal** improved their [food security](#), through participatory [social accountability](#)

Over **26 million** people have been supported to improve their food security or nutrition, in **India, Yemen, Peru, Bangladesh, Ethiopia** and 52 other countries, including:


- 5.4 million people improved their food security
- 2.6 million children escaped stunting
- 9.5 million crisis-affected people got food
- 1.9 million people were given nutrition support

The [SANI](#) project in **Malawi, Mozambique, and Zambia** led to a 20%-50% increase in women who are eating a diverse diet, through engaging men and boys, focusing on equality, and changing attitudes. Supporting partner social movements ([NLRF](#), [NFGF](#)) and civil society organizations ([CSRC](#)) in the [SAMARTHYA](#) project in **Nepal** helped strengthen inclusive and accountable services that led to improved food security and resilience. Five years after the [SDVC](#) project ended in **Bangladesh**, over 25,000 farmers supported are still earning more money, producing more (and higher quality) milk, and selling their milk to more companies. The couple's curriculum training from our partners [RWAMREC](#) and [RWN](#) in the [Indashyikirwa](#) project in **Rwanda** was also shown to help deal with the current food crisis more proactively, through increased gender equality within families.

The gender transformative approach of the [Win-Win project](#) in **Burundi** led to increases in rice production, food security, and incomes, as well as feelings of safety and attitudes rejecting gender-based violence. Women's solidarity groups and community dialogue helped women access the support they need to change discriminatory social and gender norms. The approach produced a return of \$5 for every \$1 invested, compared to a \$3 return from a gender mainstreaming approach that just shared messages on gender equality.

SDG 3: HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING



52.2m

People exercised their right to health, in 51 countries

For example, **7.8m** couples in **Bangladesh** got modern contraceptives from NGO service delivery partners

Over **52 million** people have been supported to improve their health and well-being, in **India, Bangladesh, South Sudan, Kenya, Nepal** and 46 other countries, including:


- 28.7 million more women with family planning
- 11.8 million additional women had a skilled health professional attend to childbirth
- 8.4 million people were at least double-vaccinated against COVID 19
- 1.6 million crisis-affected people got sexual, reproductive health and rights (SRHR) support

The [TAMANI](#) project in **Tanzania**, with partners [IHI](#), [WRA-T](#) and [AGOTA](#), helped reduced maternal mortality by 6 percentage points, and women getting at least four pre-natal consultations increased by 21%, up to 68%. Men who agree that women have a right to seek health care rose from 34% to 46%. Government services and health worker skills were strengthened, including in infection prevention and control [during the COVID-19 pandemic](#). [IMAGINE](#) in **Bangladesh** and **Niger** led to positive shifts in norms around married adolescent girls delaying childbirth, with positive [cost-effectiveness](#) of this approach. In **Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Colombia, Myanmar, Uganda** and many other countries, [female frontline health workers](#) were shown to be key to keeping last mile health services running during COVID.

CARE's [Bihar Technical Support Program](#), supported by the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, has helped the Government improve maternal, new-born, and child health, across the whole state (population 128 million). **28.3m people have seen improved health services. Use of modern contraceptives** has increased from 46.5% to 56.2%, while **skilled birth attendance** increased by 13 percentage points (from 68% to 80.9%). **5.3 million** people received at least 2 vaccinations against COVID 19 from nurses trained by the program.

SDG 4: QUALITY EDUCATION

4 QUALITY EDUCATION



4.5m

Children accessed better quality or more inclusive education services, in **35 countries**

For example, **420,000** children in **Timor-Leste** have quality education materials to support literacy skills


4.5 million children have been supported to improve their access to or quality of education, in **India, Somalia, Timor-Leste, Cambodia, Afghanistan** and 30 other countries, including:

- 4 million children increased access to quality education
- 200 thousand students have improved learning outcomes
- 93 thousand students have benefitted from school improvement plans and addressing gender issues

The [SOAR](#) project implemented in **Afghanistan, Malawi, Nepal, Pakistan, Somalia, Zambia, and Zimbabwe** improved adolescents' learning outcomes and increased their transition rate to formal education. In **India**, 95% of girls who completed the accelerated learning program passed the state board exam to be eligible to transition back to formal school. In **Nepal**, 840 out of the 1,112 SOAR graduates transitioned to formal primary school. In **Somalia**, 5,756 graduates have successfully transitioned to continue their primary education. The [Somali Girls' Education Program-Transition](#) (SOMGEP-T) increased the literacy and transition rates of more than 27,000 girls and 27,000 boys across 199 schools in **Somaliland, Puntland, and Galmudug**, by providing tailored accelerated learning programs for early primary and upper primary students; training communities; addressing economic barriers faced by parents and gendered barriers at the community levels.

SDG 5: GENDER EQUALITY

5 GENDER EQUALITY



17.9m

Women and girls increased their empowerment and gender equality, in **74 countries**

For example, the [GEWEP II program](#) helped over **260,000** women and girls in **5 countries** participate in decision-making

Nearly **17 million** women and girls increased their empowerment and gender equality, in **Niger, Rwanda, Uganda, Bangladesh, Burundi** and 69 other countries. That includes:


- 12.8 million women joined Village Savings and Loans Associations (VSLAs)
- 1.9 million more people now reject domestic violence
- 180 thousand women no longer experience domestic or sexual violence
- Over 745 thousand women increased reproductive health decision-making
- 1.6 million women and girls increased their participation in decision-making

200,000 women in Niger changed the rules of leadership and public participation, and millions of women in VSLAs have transformed relationships and increased their agency because of the [solidarity and confidence](#). For example, in **Uganda** 76% of women reached their financial goals; in **Rwanda**, there was 55% reduction in women's odds of experiencing physical/ sexual violence from their partner; and 43% of project clients engaging in value chains in **Ethiopia** are women. In **Bangladesh**, CARE's [Tipping Point](#) reduced girls' risk of child marriage by 63% for girls who participated in the initiative. The Hausala program in **Nepal** helped 69% of girls transition to formal school. After the [Safe Service for Minority Populations](#) project (2019-2021) in **Cambodia**, GBV survivors were 60% more likely to access survivor safety services at the health center. The [Adolescent Mothers Against All Odds](#) (AMAL) project in **Syria** helped boost confidence of 70% more girls to seek health care even after the project ended. In **Niger**, women members of saving groups ([GEWEP II](#)) have saved nearly \$1.9 million and are prioritizing education for the next generation. Our [2023 Gender Impact Report](#) highlights further contributions from CARE and partners to impacts on gender equality, including how we integrate gender into ALL our efforts, across development and humanitarian settings.

With our local partners [RWMREC](#) and [RWN](#) in the [Indashyikirwa](#) project in **Rwanda**, a couples' curriculum program contributed to a 55% reduction in the odds of women experiencing physical and/or sexual intimate partner violence (IPV). Amongst men, the curriculum led to a 47% reduction in the odds of reporting having perpetrated physical and/or sexual IPV.

SDG 6: CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION

6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION



13m

People helped to access clean water or improved sanitation services, in 42 countries.

For example, **5.8m** people in **Peru** got access to better water and sanitation services


13 million people accessed clean water or improved sanitation services, in **Peru, Yemen, Zimbabwe, Bangladesh, Sudan** and 37 other countries.

- 9.1 million people gaining access to at least basic drinking water or sanitation services
- 10.3 million crisis affected people accessed safe drinking water, and 3.7 million safe sanitation services

The [RANO WASH](#) project in **Madagascar** gave approximately 312,000 individuals access to clean water through 40 Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs). Nearly 1 million people in RANO WASH regions live in an open defecation free environment 742,500 individuals gained access to basic or limited sanitation services. The program also increased public investment in WASH initiatives across 146 communes, including an impressive \$2 million in public funding for WASH services across seven regions. In **Ethiopia**, the [Seizing the Moment](#) initiative helped address structural gender inequities within the Ministry of Water and Energy and other ministries responsible for scaling and regulating WASH service provision. The [SWEEP](#) project in **Ethiopia** helped double the access to safe water from 26% to 55%. The number of women who had to travel more than an hour to get water dropped from 78% to 37%.

SDG 8: DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH



20.9m

People increased their economic empowerment and dignified work, in 67 countries

For example, **16.5m** people supported to join community savings groups, **78%** women

Nearly **21 million** people increased their economic empowerment and dignified work, in **Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi, Niger, Malawi** and 63 other countries, including:

- 16.5 million people joining VSLAs
- 1.3 million women increasing household economic decision-making
- 103 thousand women increasing economic capacities

The [Ignite](#) program in **Vietnam, Peru, and Pakistan** reached more than 9 million entrepreneurs and unlocked access to \$154.9 million USD in loans. More than 150,000 entrepreneurs were supported with loans, critical support services, and training. 51% of program participants received a business loan for the first time, 81% of entrepreneurs increased their sales. 83% of women are now using digital tools and services in their businesses, and 79% say digital tools and training had helped their business grow. [The Women Enterprise Fund](#) in the **Philippines** was a part of CARE's response to Typhoon Haiyan- 929 women entrepreneurs were supported to recover their business after the Typhoon. 86% of them have kept their businesses running and 49% of women have even expanded or diversified their businesses. [STOP](#) worked across **Southeast Asia** among 42 factories in 4 countries to address sexual harassment in the workplace. Women who reported experiencing sexual harassment decreased from 16% to 5%, 35 factories adopted a sexual harassment policy and 40 factories set up a sexual harassment prevention committee.

Made by Women has enabled **217,000** women garment factory workers in Asia to claim their rights or reduce risk of sexual harassment in the workplace, and a further **4.1m** stand to benefit from improved legal practices CARE and our partners have influenced. **300** factories have worked with CARE to make changes to their policies, systems, and workplace cultures.

SDG 10: REDUCED INEQUALITIES



22.9m
People from most excluded groups experienced **reduced inequality**, in **64** countries


For example, the **Domestic Workers' program in Latin America** helped **143,000** increase their awareness of rights or access services

Nearly **23 million** people from the most excluded groups experienced **reduced inequality** in **Yemen, India, Somalia, Syria, Ethiopia** and 59 other countries.

The **Worker Wellbeing project** in **Bangladesh, Indonesia, and Vietnam** reached 58,000 people and 70% of women said that they saw less harassment at work; 53% took action to improve working conditions and 93% of the workplace issues raised got resolved. In **Rwanda**, **CFIGR** supported 62% of all Rwandans who were financially excluded to have access to financial services through VSLA. People in CARE savings groups mobilized \$25 million in savings and \$22 million in loans. This is about \$23 in savings per person (more than 4 months of average income).

Equal Value, Equal Rights is a regional program in Latin America supporting the rights of domestic workers in partnership with the domestic workers' movement. To date, over **90,000 additional domestic workers are aware of their rights** in Colombia, Ecuador and Mexico, with **9.4m** potentially able to benefit in the future as legal protections in relation to **ILO Convention 189** on domestic workers and **Convention 190 on sexual harassment** in the workplace are ratified by countries in the region and incorporated into national policies and programs.

SDG 13: CLIMATE ACTION



6.6m
People built their **climate resilience** or reduced their vulnerabilities, in **41** countries

For example, in Madagascar we contributed to **increased resilience** for **756,000** people

Over **6.6 million** people built their **climate resilience** or reduced their vulnerabilities, in **Madagascar, Bangladesh, Ethiopia, Niger, Malawi** and 36 other countries. This includes:

- 2.7 million people were able to build their resilience to the effects of climate change
- 3.6 million people actively worked to reduce their vulnerability to climate shocks
- Nearly 380 thousand people have used their increased capacities for resilience and adaptation to the effects of climate change

Women in CARE projects are dealing with risks that climate change causes in new ways - such as using tools like **solar kitchens** in **Uganda** or **portable gardens** in **Niger**. In **Ethiopia**, farmers were 40% less likely to lose crops because of the weather. Through the **CARE-WWF Alliance** project in **Tanzania**, small scale producers (64% women) enjoyed an average 94% increase in crop yields using climate-smart agriculture (CSA) rather than traditional approaches. In **Uganda**, the **Partners for Resilience** project worked with 6,549 VSLA members to use local weather information to plan farming, loans, and local insurance. The government has also adopted the climate smart agriculture methods VSLA members were using. The Supporting Flood Forecast-based Action and Learning (**SUFAL**)

project in **Bangladesh** was able to prevent 43% more damage among its project participants' assets. 40% of the project participants were less likely to take debt to survive the floods.

SDG 16: PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS

16 PEACE, JUSTICE
AND STRONG
INSTITUTIONS



5.9m

People increased their meaningful participation in decision-making, in 54 countries

For example, in **Ghana** we helped increase meaningful participation in local government decision-making for **2.4m** people

Over **5.9 million** people increased their meaningful participation in decision-making, in **Ghana, Bangladesh, Peru, Niger, India** and 49 other countries.

For women in the [Informed to Influence](#) project in **Vietnam** working with local partners [ADC](#), [CCD](#), and [DECEN](#), 89% believe the government is listening to their needs in comparison to 6% three years ago. 81% women reported to participate in local meetings compared to 52% previously. Local groups were 34% more confident in their advocacy abilities and 44% more knowledgeable about government policies. In **Sudan**, 78% of female participants reported being more engaged in public decisions after being in savings groups. 66% of women are attending more community meetings, 50% of women are raising their own ideas and 42% are organizing community events. The [ISAF II](#) Project in **Cambodia** helped increase the number of ethnic minority youth participating in the planning process from 50% to 85%. In **Malawi**, [2.5 years after CARE's project ended](#), people, especially youth were still using the [Community Score Card](#) introduced by CARE to solve problems related to health systems, including making sure COVID-19 vaccines get to the people who need them.

SDG 17: PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS

17 PARTNERSHIPS
FOR THE GOALS



58.9m

People have seen improvements in their lives derived from 272 advocacy and influencing successes, in 56 countries

Nearly **59 million** people have seen improvements in their lives from 272 **advocacy and influencing** successes, at **global** levels, and in **Peru, Ghana, Uganda, India, Madagascar** and 51 other countries.

For example, CARE **India** working with UNICEF and the government influenced the incorporation of CARE's [Udaan](#) model for out of school girls into the government's [KGBV](#) (Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya) program, providing quality schooling for **618 thousand** adolescent females who had never enrolled or had dropped out of school early.